

## PROGRESS AT KIHAI

First Vessel in Port Since the "Days of '49."

### MAGNIFICENT PROSPECT IN SIGHT

Supplies Being Landed—Cane Has Been Planted—The Water Supply Certain.

KIHAI, Maui, April 15.—Kihai inhabitants are being treated to the unusual spectacle of a foreign vessel at anchor in the roadstead. The three masted schooner Ida McKay came in last Tuesday, direct from Gray's Inlet, and is discharging a cargo of lumber for the plantation. She entered at and will clear from Kihai. She will probably complete unloading on Wednesday or Thursday next and will take in ballast and sail direct for San Francisco.

This arrival is notable in that no foreign vessel has landed at this point since the "days of '49," when a fleet of vessels used to supply the California market with wheat and potatoes raised in Kula and Makawao.

A second lumber ship is due from Gray's Inlet at Kihai, as is also the "Defender," from San Francisco. The latter is loaded with fence posts, redwood lumber and nearly two miles of 20-inch cast iron pipe, the first installment of the large order placed last fall, with which to irrigate the first main crop of cane. The laying of this pipe will be proceeded with immediately.

The plantation is prepared to handle this pipe and all other heavy freight in the most approved fashion.

The Honolulu Iron Works has constructed heavy iron buoys which, with anchors and chains capable of holding the largest vessels, will enable ships to haul in within a few hundred feet of the wharf.

Sorenson & Lytle have constructed two large lighters, which were put in to use last week.

A heavy hoisting derrick has been built on the end of the wharf and a steam hoisting engine, capable of hoisting 12 tons, placed in position.

The plantation railroad track runs out onto the wharf and from thence will run to all parts of the plantation. About three-quarters of a mile is already completed, extending to the warehouse, stables, and to each of the three pumping stations. Civil Engineer Hauxhurst has laid out a comprehensive railroad plan for the whole plantation, and grading is now in progress.

The steam plows have arrived, via Kihai, where they were set up and brought overland by the veteran steam plow engineer, John Winter, who brought to the country the first steam plows, which were used at Spreckelsville. Mr. Winter has been permanently engaged at Kihai. He moved into his new home on Friday last, with his wife and three children.

The makai lands now being planted are so light that they do not need plowing, furrowing merely being sufficient. One of the traction engines is engaged in running a developing pump at one of the wells and the other is hauling rock for foundations.

About 130 acres of cane are already planted and planting will continue steadily. Three hundred laborers are now at work.

Three dug wells are now being developed at distances of 200 and 400 feet apart. They are all about half a mile from the sea. The water in them rises from 2 feet 7 inches to 4 feet above sea level, those inland rising highest. They will all be connected by underground tunnel, through which the water will all be conducted to a central pumping station.

The development of these wells is progressing steadily, an increase of water marking each foot of advance.

On Friday last experimental drill holes were sunk to a depth of 9 feet by a 2½ in. steam drill at the bottom of the shaft of well number 3, resulting in three miniature artesian wells, which spouted water to a height of 15 inches. The water is as clear as crystal and so sweet that the saline tinge is barely perceptible.

The air compressor for running two air power drills for working in the water tunnels is nearly erected. A steam hoist for lifting rock from the well shafts will also be put in operation during the next few days. With these facilities the water development will proceed even more rapidly than in the past. The management, while pushing the development of the viable water supply, is doing some experimenting as well. As the water rises higher the further the distance from the sea, it appears manifest that its source is the slopes of Haleakala.

The McCandless Brothers have therefore been engaged to immediately put down four artesian wells at an elevation of 200 feet above the sea level, if, as is expected, water is found, it

will be raised to the surface by "deep well pumps," at the bottom of the wells, assisted by compressed air, and the water allowed to run down hill in an open ditch, instead of being pumped up hill through a mile of expensive pipe.

Mr. Schuster, the head engineer of the Spring Valley Water Works, of San Francisco, has been engaged as consulting engineer by the Kihai plantation, and is specially designing the pumps and engines for this experiment.

### Constitution Adopted.

The Associated Charities met Thursday with President Dole presiding, in place of Geo. R. Carter, who was unavoidably absent. A draft of the constitution was presented by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. With slight amendments it was approved. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, the 27th. Delegates from churches and benevolent societies are requested to be present.

### RAINFALL FOR MARCH, 1899.

From Reports to Weather Bureau, STATIONS. ELEV. (FEET) RAIN (IN.)

| HAWAII—            |       |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Waikaele           | 50    | 22.80 |
| Hilo (town)        | 100   | ..... |
| Kaunapali          | 1250  | ..... |
| Pepeekeo           | 100   | 23.87 |
| Honolulu           | 300   | ..... |
| Hakalau            | 200   | 20.12 |
| Honohina           | ..... | 26.10 |
| Laupahoehoe        | 500   | 33.54 |
| Ookala             | 400   | 22.87 |
| Kula               | 250   | 18.46 |
| Paauilo            | 750   | 20.16 |
| Paunaloa           | 300   | 14.58 |
| Paunaloa           | 1200  | 19.69 |
| Honokaa (Kalehua)  | 425   | 16.87 |
| Honokaa            | 1900  | 12.40 |
| Kukuihaele         | 700   | 12.46 |
| Awini Ranch        | 1100  | 10.25 |
| Niuli              | 200   | 7.07  |
| Kohala (Parsonage) | 350   | 7.71  |
| Kohala Mission     | 585   | 6.86  |
| Kohala Sugar Co.   | 234   | 6.97  |
| Waimea             | 2720  | 4.73  |
| Kailua             | 950   | 5.83  |
| Launaloa           | 1540  | 6.55  |
| Kaunakakai         | 1580  | 3.13  |
| Kaunakakai         | 800   | ..... |
| Kaunakakai         | 1200  | ..... |
| Naalehu            | 650   | 6.11  |
| Naalehu            | 1350  | 8.34  |
| Naalehu            | 1725  | 12.18 |
| Honouliuli         | 15    | 4.38  |
| Hilea              | 310   | ..... |
| Pahala             | 850   | ..... |
| Moaula             | 700   | ..... |
| Volcano House      | 4000  | 13.75 |
| Olaa (Mason)       | 1650  | ..... |
| Kapoho             | 110   | 8.77  |
| Pohokiki           | 10    | 7.83  |
| Kamalii            | 650   | ..... |
| Kalapana           | 8     | 5.48  |

### MAUI—

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Kahului          | 10    | ..... |
| Lahaina          | 600   | 1.12  |
| Olowalu          | 15    | 1.01  |
| Waipahoehoe      | 700   | ..... |
| Kaupo (Mokulau)  | ..... | ..... |
| Coffee Co.       | 285   | 8.88  |
| Kipahulu         | ..... | ..... |
| Hamao Plantation | 60    | 8.85  |
| Nahiku           | ..... | ..... |
| Haiku            | 700   | 13.08 |
| Kula (Eaton)     | 4000  | ..... |
| Kula (Kalahou)   | 2500  | 1.18  |
| Puuhi            | 1400  | 12.17 |
| Pala             | 180   | 9.55  |
| Haleakala Ranch  | 2000  | 7.13  |

### MOLOKAI—

|          |    |      |
|----------|----|------|
| Maunaloa | 70 | 2.21 |
|----------|----|------|

### OAHU—

|                      |       |       |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Punahou W. Bureau    | 50    | 4.94  |
| Kulaokahua           | 50    | 3.73  |
| Kewalo (King St.)    | 15    | 4.75  |
| Makiki Reservoir     | 150   | ..... |
| Kapiolani Park       | 10    | 4.34  |
| Seaside St. (Bishop) | 50    | 4.57  |
| Insane Asylum        | 30    | 4.86  |
| Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)  | 50    | 5.16  |
| Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)  | 250   | 8.29  |
| Nuuanu (Elee St.)    | 405   | 12.50 |
| Nuuanu, Luakaha      | 850   | 26.59 |
| Manoa (W. Dairy)     | 275   | 19.21 |
| Maunawili            | 225   | 14.46 |
| Kaunoe               | 100   | ..... |
| Waimanalo            | 25    | 8.45  |
| Ahihi                | 350   | 18.37 |
| Kahuku               | 25    | 6.14  |
| Waimanalo            | 1700  | 7.78  |
| Ewa Plantation       | 60    | 1.72  |
| Waipahu              | ..... | 201   |

### KAUAI—

|                   |     |       |
|-------------------|-----|-------|
| Lihue, Grove Farm | 200 | 2.91  |
| Lihue (Molokai)   | 300 | 3.25  |
| Hanalei           | 300 | ..... |
| Kilauea           | 325 | ..... |
| Hanalei           | 10  | 21.34 |
| Wailua            | 32  | 1.11  |

### Records Not Published:

| FEBRUARY, 1899. |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Waipahu         | 2.27 |
| Waianae         | 2.25 |
| Launaloa        | 6.22 |
| Launaloa        | 1.92 |
| Awini Ranch     | 3.73 |
| Kaunapali       | 8.74 |
| Kilauea         | 3.34 |
| Pala            | 1.00 |
| Kulaokahua      | 3.55 |

### C. J. LYONS.

Meteorologist Gov't Survey. N. B. Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the fifteenth of following month.

### Harbor Lines Discussed.

The board of harbor survey consisting of Major W. C. Langhitt and Captains F. J. H. Rickon and H. A. Spraggett met yesterday with President Dole, Minister King, C. L. Wight, B. F. Dillingham, F. M. Hatch, Fred Whitney, F. M. Swanzy, Ed. Suhr, Joseph Gilman, Supt. Rowell, H. M. Whitney and others, to discuss the matter in question. The maps and harbor lines which have been drawn up by the board were shown. Different opinions were expressed regarding the basin at the mouth of Nuuanu stream, the extension of the wharves, and the situation of the lines. No definite conclusions, however, were reached.

## THE NEW METHOD

Citizens Are Working for a Crematory Here.

### SOME FACTS BROUGHT OUT

The Bishop of Panapolis—Literature from the Coast—First of a Series of Articles.

There is being quietly launched and forwarded in Honolulu just now a movement which should result in the erection here within say eighteen months of a modern crematory. This agitation or education is the enterprise of men who for a long time have believed in incineration and it has the endorsement of others who believe that local conditions imperatively demand the release of the country from the present compulsory method. Geo. W. Smith, who is a member of the Board of Health, has for a number of years advocated an effort to secure a crematory. He is quite familiar with the subject. Nearly every medical man of the city has at one time or another expressed himself as favoring cremation as the best means in every way of disposing of the bodies of the dead. Geo. P. Castle, while on the coast recently, looked into the matter fully and brought back a considerable quantity of reliable and up-to-date literature. At the meeting of the Young Men's Research Club, at the home of Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid next week, the subject of cremation will be introduced and discussed. Mr. Castle will be a speaker on the occasion.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Panapolis, was interviewed on cremation yesterday. He said that he had followed closely the endeavors to secure more burial ground and realized the many difficulties of continuing the present means. His Lordship said that at present he could speak only as a private citizen upon the subject. If a crematory is established he will seek the necessary advice on the subject of instructing the faithful. The Bishop said that for himself personally he had felt for a long time that the prejudice against cremation was based on sentiment. He thought it an excellent method of disposing of the dead bodies. The Bishop spoke with candor and liberality on the subject. He believed that the people would soon become reconciled to cremation. True, it was a great change—one that should by no means be made suddenly. It wiped out much of tradition and of fond recollection, but once the people were convinced it was for the good of all there would be acceptance.

The views of the Bishop of Panapolis confirmed the statement of Mr. Castle that he had learned in the States that the Catholic church was not opposed to cremation—did not forbid it.

Mr. Canavaro, the representative here of Portugal, said that Italy was the European country in which cremation was most general. In his own land it is well known and is encouraged by municipalities and the state. The only objection is from individuals. Mr. Canavaro said that during the seasons of epidemics in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, cremation was made compulsory. At other times it was as the people like. The rule is that of the city of Lisbon.

The crematory of the Odd Fellows Association at San Francisco is the best known in the western half of the United States. Mr. Castle and others here have the printed matter of this society.

"Modern, scientific cremation commands itself on two strong grounds which need no argument. Sanitary reasons are the first and strongest, more arguments having been advanced by men of science and letters, for this reason than that of any other.

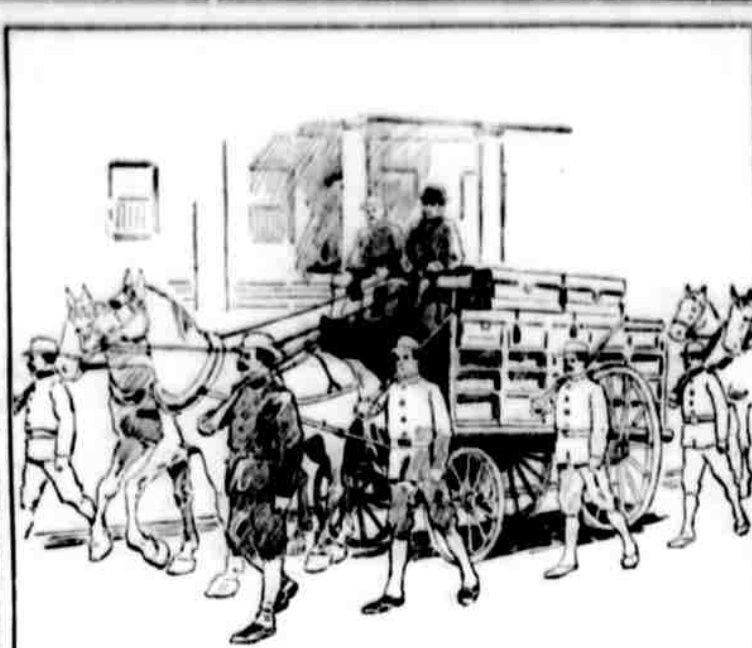
"Economy is another strong consideration. What is more sad and depressing than the sight of a neglected, unkempt grave in the midst of a beautiful cemetery? And yet to have it properly marked, kept green and in order, entails an expense that the great majority can ill afford to incur. With due regard to our dead the living are nearer to us and their needs must first be consulted."

"The time will come, and in the near future, when the sacredness and all the tender sentiments and associations which are wont to cluster about 'the little mound of earth,' the grave, will be transferred to the repository of the ashes, the Columbarium with its thousands of niches, beautiful urns and memorial tablets, always in order, sheltered, protected and freed from the elements of decay, a place that can be visited at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect ease, safety and comfort, a convenience that is utterly impossible under the most favorable conditions of earth burial."

"The revival of the practice, by modern scientific process, was first successfully accomplished in Breslau, Germany, in the autumn of 1871, and was introduced into the United States by the incineration of Baron de Palm, in the private retort of Dr. P. Julius Le Moine, at Washington, Pa., in December, 1876."

"In 1884, or ten years from its beginning, Europe and America together possessed but five crematories, while in 1888, or four years later, it was stated at a congress of cremation societies in Vienna, that there were fifty in active operation, and others in course of construction."

"During the past ten years it has advanced with rapid strides until today every city of prominence in the world has in operation, or contemplation, a



### MONEY FOR THE CUBAN ARMY.

American soldier boys helped the revolutionists drive Spanish rule out of Cuba, and then came home and got the money to pay the insurgents for fighting and took it to Havana. The picture shows United States regulars guarding the wagons transporting the \$3,000,000 appropriated to pay the Cuban army. They are on their way from the sub-treasury in New York to the steamer.

modern crematory and columbarium, by means of which there is provided, for all classes, without distinction, a commodious and beautiful building, where the last sad rites may be held without annoyance or interruption, freed from the dangers consequent to earth burials; where all must upon the same level, the rich and the poor alike, and where the remains of the humblest person receives the same respectful care and attention as bestowed upon that of the most wealthy and renowned.

"It accomplishes in a few brief moments, and by exactly the same process, only scientifically applied, that which takes years to accomplish by nature's plan."

"It is generally understood and believed, that in the process of cremation the remains are taken from the casket and wrapped in a winding sheet, many being under the impression that even the clothing is removed. All modern crematories have changed the method, and except in cases where metallic caskets are used, the remains are never touched or handled by anyone, being always incinerated in the casket as received, the glass and metallic trimmings only being removed, as otherwise they would melt and fuse with the ashes. The casket is enclosed in a winding sheet and placed upon a steel carriage, by means of which it is quickly and noiselessly deposited in the retort."

"In the process only the hot blast is used, the body supplying the hydrogen and carbon. For heating the retort a stream of heated hydro-carbon, mixed with heated air, is sent directly into the retort from the gasometer, which is supplied from English coke. The fire brick chamber, or retort, is thus heated to a high degree (about 2500 degrees Fahrenheit) before cremation begins; under the action of the intense heat disintegration immediately ensues, and all disease germs and noxious gases are destroyed and rendered forever innocuous."

"The process of slow decomposition and its attendant evils and all objectionable features are thus avoided, and within the space of one brief hour the body is reduced to its original elements, there remaining only enough pure ashes to remind us of that which has been, and around and upon which, when placed in the Columbarium, to center our loving memories and affections."

"No special preparation of the body or clothing is necessary, it being incinerated in the casket as received. Where a metallic casket is used, the remains are removed and incased in a winding sheet. All caskets, or parts thereof, trimmings, etc., not incinerated with the remains are immediately destroyed, and no parts of the same are permitted to leave the Crematory except the name plate."

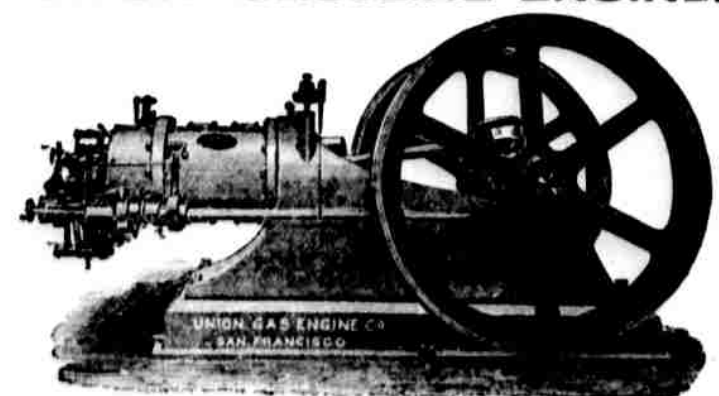
### WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Drugists and Dealers.

### AN ANTI-EXPANSIONIST.

"Go!" said the engineer as the boiler blew up and started him in a like direction, "go! darn this sudden expansion, I say!"—Indianapolis Journal.

### "UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



### THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted. OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

## AWNINGS.

There is no place in the world where Awnings are as much needed as in Honolulu. As far as we can see for no other reason than that most people think they have to send to the Coast for them. This is a wrong impression. We make

## Awnings

All Sizes. All Colors. All Prices.

Try and consider the great advantage of Awnings. They regulate the light, make a room more comfortable and cooler and in all gives the home a cozy appearance. If you intend getting Awnings for the summer, call and get our figures.

RUINED—By a lepidopterous insect of nocturnal habits, or better known as a moth. Small as they are they get into your best clothes and all because you neglect buying the very thing that will not only keep them out, but is at the same time an ornament to any home.

We refer to our

## Ladies' Wardrobe Boxes.

These are upholstered, making a HANDSOME SETTEE. Call and see them.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

## HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

## J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898.